indictment. Don't attempt, sir, to transfer the burden of the situation from your shoulders to mine. I make no claims to superior meett. However many vices I may have, conceit is not one of them; but I do say that I am standing with all my might and the right of my society for the honest execution of wholesome laws in this city. And strong in the consciousness, and fresh from the reading of pitiful complaints this whole island over, of tathers, mothers and slates, who are countried in motors. reading of pitiful companies and states, who are pouring in upon me their appeals for protection against the blatant iniquity that prevails in our attests, it makes my blood boil, sir, to see you bringing to bear upon me, for the purpose of discredit, that machinery of your department which, as a man and an officer, it is your perogative, as well as your obligation, to make effective in the aid of the

ted and the relief of the distressed. issue is not between you and me; it is between two classes he community of which you and I happen just now to the representatives. It is an issue between criminal on the one side and honest rule on the other. It is a battle between purity and lechery. It is a fight be-tween true citizens who pay honest money for the ad-ministration of a municipal government and the criminals in and out of office to whom government means nothing Sus epportunity to feed and fatten on the common treas-ury and the general life. It is well now that lines have been sharply drawn. It simplifies the smurgle and it

Superintendent Byrnes, when seen yesterday in regard to Dr. Farkhuray's provious general denial, said: "I did not expect that Dr. Parkhuray would corroborate anything I might say. However, for the present, I must decline to utter another word on the subject."

THE NEW-YORK POSTOFFICE.

MR. WANAMAKER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

THE NEED FOR A NEW BUILDING AND FOR PREUMATIC TUBE OR FLECTRICAL

SERVICE EMPHASIZED. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 7.- in the summary of the annual report of the Postmaster-General, published in The l'Abune of yesterday, some reference was made to Mr. Wanamaker's recommendations with regard improvements in the New-York Postoffice. T recommendations in detail are as follows:

The great needs of New-York, as I have repeatedly ointed out, are a new postablee building and a neumants tube or electrical service. The citizens the metropolis may have these absolutely necessary facilities whenever Congress votes the money for them thi render it safe for Congress to apply the system generally to large cluss, for there can be no adequate lation centres as New-York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and perhaps in places like St. Louis and Boston also, until the tubular or electric post is made use of. I have never thred of pressing this need, and if Congress should not meet it. I hope the great cities will confirm the aglation. However much the Post-master-General is called to account, he cannot give

The absolute necessity of better working quarter for the New-York and Chicago divisions of the postal army is painfully apparent; but nothing has been done for Chicage, and nothing has been done for New-York, except that the Postmaster General has been constant in pre-sing consideration of these needs Phose letters may be interesting:

Anose letters may be interesting:

My Dear Sur: I beg to thank you for the kind and courtsous consideration you have accorded the proposal of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to farnish the United States with a great central distributing postofice at the union depot of this company, bounded by Forty-second and Forty-fourth sig, and seventh and Eighth nees, covering two quitre blocks. In furtherance of that proposition I design to submit information received from our chief engineer, Mr. Thomas C. Cirries as follows:

Charles H. Swan, Secretary New-York and New-Jersey. Charles H. Swan, Secretary New-York and New-Jersey

Dear Sir: We can give the United States Postorhee Dear Sir: We can give the United States Postoffice perturent nerely the whole of the greenst floor of our building of the proposed terminal station; cless a collar below for storage and into which the postal cars will run. This will be connected with the floor above by clevators; size of each floor, 2005700, making 280,000 gourse feet surface; a little over six neres. The upper or ground floor will be lighted by windows on both sides and at the engls on the collar by clearing laws.

or cround floor will be lighted by winness on none some and at the ends; and the cellar by electric lamps. Please accretin if this space is sufficient for incir purposes. Yours truly.

Engineer New-York and New-Jersey Erider Cc.
I think an early conference upon this important subject would be in the Interests of the public, and to that end I shall hold myself ready to meet your rep-resentative whenever it will suit your wishes and con-venience. I am, with great respect.

There are some persons in these two cities who claim that the Department has not been sufficiently liberal to the local service. The allowances for the New York and Chicago offices during this Administra-

New-York\$4,224,415 \$1,640,007 \$735,522 \$9,000,545 the previous Administration and during this have been as follows:

As follows:

Four years

Pour years

Sealing

March 3.

1889.

New-York ... 80,919,028 12 89,814,049 80 82,831,121 77 40.5

Chickgo ... 83,940,002 77 6.56,311 15 1,904,331 15 8.3

Chickgo ... 83,940,002 77 6.56,311 15 1,904,331 15 8.3

"I shows that under the law and the prices as they But each successive Administration may grant allowances twice as great as those allowed by the preceding one (if it has sufficient appropriations on hand and chooses to discriminate a good deal in faror of those cities), and yet there will be no commensurate improveenties), and yet there will be no commensurate improve-ment. There must be suitable buildings, and there must be rapid transit between the stations by pneumatic tubes or electric cars. It is scarcely pos-sible that the service should get into proper shape without these, especially since it is an accepted prin-ciple that the addition of one rostal facility adds to the requirements of all the others. The convenience of col cellon of mails from all dears is free-delivery effes and towns and asserting of small in street cars will surely produce more small matter.

THE FEE FOR REGISTERING MAIL MATTER. IT FROM 10 CENTS TO S AFTER JANUARY 1.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Pestmuster-General Wanamaker has issued an order, to go into effect January 2, 1893, reducing the fee for each piece of registered mell matter from 10 cents to 8 cents. Following is Posteffice Department, Office of Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1892.

Order No. 15st.

Order No. 15st.

Order No. 15st.

It is hereby ordered that from and after the first for of January. 18st. the fee for registered mail matter shall be 8 cents instead of 10 cents for every separate piece registered. Postmasters will, therefore, charge 8 fee of 10 cents, payable as now, by ardinary postage stamps, in addition to the regular postage on each piece of mail matter presented for registration, up to and including December 31, 18st., and a fee of 8 cents in addition to the regular postage on each piece of mail matter presented for registration on and after January 1, 18st.

All regulations of the Department that may be inconsistent with this order are hereby modified to conform thereto.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Postmaster-General.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.
Washington, Dec. 7.—The Democrats got together seen after adjournment to-day and held a "powwow," as Senator Gorman termed it, for an hour or two. The usual committee was appointed to determine the raction of proceeding with the session's business, with instructions to report at an early day and, aside from this, nothing else was transacted weetly of note, senator Morgan gave notice that he desired to be relieved from duty on the publiciants committee, and Senator Vilas was assigned to the vacancey.

SENATOR WASHBURN SURE HIS BILL WILL PASS. Washington, Lec. 7.—The Anti-Option bill will go over until next week. Senator Washburn has been taking a few soundings, and thinks he sees the way clear to pass the reds and bring his measure safely into the harbor of the Committee on Engressed lills. "The struggle has been put off for a few days," said he this morning, "but it will begin early next week. I am quite "sure that when we come to vote the majority will be on the side of the bill."



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MR. HILL'S SILVER BILL,

FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF THE SHEEMAN ACT.

IT DISPLAYS A PROPOUND IGNORANCE OF PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 7 .- David B. Hill has just signalized his reappearance here as a legislator by intro-ducing in the Senate a bill for the unconditional reunconditional reof the Sherman Sliver law. It will be rem bered that Mr. Hill, when a candidate last spring for Democratic nomination for the Presidency, con structed a platform for acceptance. heped, by the Chicago convention and by the country It contained two parallel demands—one for the repent of the Sherman Silver law and the other for the repeal of the McKinley Tariff act. The Chicago convention did not accept Mr. Hill's platform as fully or cordially as he had anticipated, yet he seems to have recovered sufficiently by this time from the chagrin of this rejection to go to work to exploit in Congress the views which his party falled so signally to appreciate. Mr. Hill might as well have introduced a twin measure for the repeal of the McKinley act. for the one he offered to-day has about as chance of passage in the present Congress as the other

would have.

There has been more or less talk recently about the reneal of the Sherman Sliver act, and a fo request for its repeal has been made to Congress by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and perhap other commercial bodies in easiern cities. demand is revived, it may be, to turn to personal a in New-York in favor of the immediate and ab the New-York Chamber of Commecce and the a onsed in opposition to continued purchases of bullion were inspired chiefly, no doubt, by a remark made in the Senate last summer by Mr. Sherman. act of 1890, he said, in a casual debate, had been a disappointment to him, and he declared emphaticall that he would be more than satisfied to see it repealed altogether.

To expect, however, the repeal of the present law without either a revival of the Bland act or a resort to actual free comage, is simply to betray the profoundest ignorance of political conditions in Washington. If free coinage were ordered as a substitute for the Sherman act, it could be repealed, but scarcely otherwise; and the neople who talk about the stopping of silver purchases would, perhaps, not be so anxious to stop them if they realized, what everybody knows here, that the only realized was in this Courses to put an end to the realized, what everybody knows here, that the only practical way in this Congress to put an end to the montrily-purchase requirement of the Sherman law is to open the mints unrestrictedly to the coinage of silver. Seriously speaking, there is not the slightest chance of the unconditional repeal of the sherman act, except as the outcome of some agreement made by the international conference now in session at Brussels.

ONE PHASE OF THE SILVER SITUATION.

Trenshry Department at Washington, by Superinter dent Allen, of the Butte and Boston Mining Com amount of muck better silver dollars for 90 cents position that, counting silver at 85 cents per onno the intrinsic value of a silver dollar is only 65.71 cents. He would put in each dollar 400 grains of pure sliver, whereas the present dollar only contain coin so that the Government would not be compelled to redeem duplicates, a safeguard now neglected. Mr. Allen says he would reap a profit in coining while the

ounterfelt paper money, the present silver coin can be produced at a profit of 33 per cent, and a coin that cannot be detected. This is true of saver moneys, whether foreign or American. Now, my proposition either to withdraw the present silver fore the excess becomes so large that it will bankrupt the Government to redeem it, or combine with foreign | Hamilton, Ont. areago 2.345.876 2.321.338 137.306 1.821.714 powers, who are equally in danger, and make the old standard of value of \$1,2026, which will make a coin that cannot be counterfelted without the use of the single from side when steamer "Michigan, hase metal alloy, which is early detected, and for which now rates 6-5 tens, and carries four bowns.

Commenting upon the letter "The Daily Miner"

now exist the counterfelter can make equally as good a dollar as is made by the Government and still accumulate a fabulous fortune. He can make a dollar out of 65 cents worth of sliver; with 8650 worth of sliver he can make \$1,000, and from \$650,000 worth of the metal he can reap a profit of \$350,000. Whether this trick has already been played on the Government it is impossible for the ablest expert to

HOUSE ELECTION CONTESTS.

Washington, Dec. 7 (Special).—The House Committee on Elections held a meeting to-day and resumed consideration of the contested election case of Greevy against scall, of the XXth Pennsylvania District, oral arguments in which were sabulitted long before the expiration of the last session of Congress. The committee found before it a supple-mental brief in favor of the sitting member, in which it is shown by a careful collation of the testimons that he received an undonbted majority of 1,106 votes. In addition to this, Mr. Souli to-day filed a copy of an opinion of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, according to which much of the textimony taken by and for Greevy is invalid. The con-mittee did not conclude its consideration of the casoday, but expects to reach a decision before Christmas.

The only case which will then remain for the committee to take action upon is that of Miller against Elliott, of the VIIth South Carolina District. This case was placed at the foot of the committee's calendar, in order to insure against decision until the c'osing days of Congress. claim to the seat is undoubtedly a good one and a decision in his favor is thought to be probable, if decision in his favor is thought to be probable, if it shall ever be reached, unless the majority of the Elections Committee shall be overraised by the House, as it was in the Noyes-Rockwell case last session. The recent decision of the Sauth Carolina state Board of Chavarsers in favor of Murray, the Republican conditate for Congress in the VIIth District, after the precinct and county caronassers had counted him out, on the same prefeat that Miller was counted out it 1800, is regarded as a strong point in favor of the latter.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- In the House to-day Mr Herbert, of Alabama, from the Committee on Navar Affairs, called up the bill terminating the reduction of the members of the Engineer Corps of the Navy He declared that the present number of engineer officers in the Navy was absolutely necessary. Any further eduction would be dangerous. The bill passed. Mr. Holman moved to reconsider; and Mr. Herbert moved to lay that motion on the table; pending which

he consideration hour expired and the bill went over. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee (chairman of the C m nittee on Printing), called up the Senate bill pro viding for the public printing and birding and for the distribution of public documents. No tadical c a geare made in existing law, but the present regularies governing the Joint Committee on Filinting and mean the Painter Paris changed in some particles and made more specific. Pending action on the bill the House adjourned.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS'S SILVER PROPOSAL. Washington, Dec. 7. (Special).-In the meeting of the House Committee on Coinage to-day Democratic harmony did not prevail, and it is understood that George Fred Williams was treated by some of his Democratic colleagues in a manner which bordered on good-natured rudeness. He brought up a proposition to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to sus pend the purchase of silver bullion and issue of coin certificates. During the informal discussion which ensued it became rather evident that Chairman Bland and his free coinage collengues would oppose the proposition unless it should be so amended as to provide for the free coinage of silver buildon It has been intimated that so many of the free columns

Democrats have weakened that the prespect Free Columge bill in the House is less favorable than it was at the last session, and that, in view of this, Chaleman bland and his supporters might coas to the suspendon of purchases of bullion under the to the suspension of pirchases of bullion under the sherman act, provided that so much of that act could be repealed as repealed the Bland-Allison act. Mr. Bland said this afternoon, however, that the propect of any silver legislation at this session appeared to be extremely doubtful, if not hopeless. Mr. Williams will renew the effort in behalf of his bill at the next meeting of the committee, which will be held next Wednesday.

ARMED FORCES ON THE GREAT LAKES.

SECRETARY J. W. FOSTER'S EXHAUTIVE RE VIEW OF THE AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND.

a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether the agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain 1817 covering the question of the naval force to be maintained on the great lakes, is now held in force, and what action has been taken by the United States to enforce the agreement. To-day the President transmitted to the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution, which gives a complete history of the agreement entered into be tween the two countries.

Secretary Foster's report begins with a reclusion sources of disagreement between Great Brita's the United States, in 1814. No evidence exists, however, that the arrangement the restriction of naval forces on the great lakes received on the part of Great Britain the formalities u-ually accorded to a treaty. The only publication of it in the British and Foreign State Papers is certain pages, where the President's proclamation reproduced. The proclamation, secretary says, does not even appear to have been municated to Mr. Bagot, the Britis Minister, by the Secretary of State. Relative to this the Secretary says: "It seems evident, therefore, that, at no time during the negotiation or at its completion, did the arrangement in question take the shape of a formal international treaty."

The Secretary dwells at great length upon the ar rangement of 1817, which he contends was self executory, requiring neither legislation nor appropria ion at the fime to render it effective United Stales or Great Britain. The retary holds that the existing legislation gives ample discretion to the Secretary of the Navy as to the force to be employed on the lakes. The old Michi on, now on the lakes, was constructed in 1844. ontage was 498 and her armament consisted of two emonstrance from Great Britain, and orders were last or her not to leave the port of Erie on a cruise. further profests were made by either country, the report shows, until 1850, when the building of six small venue cutters for lake service called forth from Great Britain a formal protest to Minister Case, but according to Secretery Foster, no trace of any action in reply is found on record.

troublesome times of the late war, with the fruitless attempts of Congress to terminate the agreement, the otest of Great Britain and Mr. Seward's action giving ix months' notice of its termination. was withdrawn before the time expired, because of a setter state of affairs on the lakes.

Since that time, the Secretary says, the arrange ment of 1817 has been regarded by both govern ments as in continuing force and effect. It appears to be tacitly understood on both sides that the limitations of the arrangement. The fact remains, says the Secretary, that now and for six years the Government of the United has drawn a sharp distinction between its hat this contention has passed without controversy tioned at Detroit, 329.81 tons, one thirty-pe pounder Dahlgren howitzers, and two three-inch rifles; and the John en, stationed at Milwaukes, 400 tons, one thirty ponteler Parrott and two twenty-four

number, tonnago, and armament of British revenue recently stated on the authority of a report of the minion Government have been constructed The Secretary then adds significantly that d the report by the precautions that appear to Another revenue cutter of a similar

now and has been for many years confined to which the Government will never have to pay a face zers. Continuing the report says, it does not ap Lawrence River canals excludes the entrance into the lakes of any vessels exceeding nine feet draft the British naval list which appear to be capable of passage from the deep seas to the lakes are some forty three tugs drawing eight feet and armed with

of passage from the deep seas to the linkes are some forty three tigs drawing cight feed and armed with rapid firing gains.

The resolution of the Senate called explicitly for the epinion of the Department of State as to whether the arrangement of 1s17 is now held to be in force. The correspondence exchanged in lettle, says Secretary Fester, shows that it is so regarded, and only terminable in good faith by six months' notice of abrenation on either side. The question of the spirit which controls the understanding of the two great Governments is to-day of vasily greater importance to their interests than any narrow contentions respecting its literal observance.

Mr. Foster then draws a picture of the changed condition of affairs in this country relative to the great linkes and the vast territory that depends upon them as their connecercial highways, and makes the following recommendation. "It seems most desirable now, in view of the long lapse of time and the vast changes wrought in these and other no less important regards, that the arrangement, now grown obsolete in practice and sorviving in the letter only as a declared guarmites of international peace, should be modified to fit the new order of things, and with such adaptation to the exigencies of the future as prudence may forceast."

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

INQUIRY INTO JAMES F. SIMMONS'S CASE-SENATOR VEST ON THE INDIAN TERRITORY.
Washington, Dec. 7.-The opening prayer was offered in the Senate to-day by Dr. Joseph Silverman. of the Temple Emara-El, New-York.

Mr. Call offered a resolution instructing the Ju-diciary Committee to inquire into the facts in relation o the trial, conviction and sentence of James F. Immons in the Circuit Court of the Southern Dis rict of New-York, under an indictment for pleacy to wreck the Sixth National Bank of New York; and whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the punishment of innocent persons wrong fully accused of crime in the United States. It was Committee.

to altered partison action by employes of the Conmittee or Contingent Expenses.

The joint resolution introduced yesterlay by Mr. Vest for the appointment of a commission to confer with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territors with the view of making such arrangements as will induce them to take homesteads in severalty and to sell the remainder of their lands to the United states, was taken up, and Mr. Vest addressed the enate in favor of it. Sevators Platt, Barry and Butler intimated their

intention to debate the joint resolution, and it went

over without action.

A resolution having been received from the House is to the death of Representative Macdonald, of New Jersey. Mr. McPherson offered resolutions of regret and said that on a future occasion proper tribute would be paid to the memory of the dead member. This resolutions were agreed to, and as a further mark of respect the Senate at 1:20 adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1246. Assets Jan. 1, 1892

Its assets are MORE THAN SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS above its indebtedness. Average dividend to policy hold-

ers in 1891 ______25.78 per cent. Ratio of expenses of management to income for 46 years 8.56 per cent. Send for rates.

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ANYBODY TO BEAT CRISP.

A BITTER CONTEST LIKELY FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

BYNUM, M'MILLIS, BRECKINRIDGE AND WILSON SPUBEN OF AS CANDIDATES-A POOR PROSPECT FOR HARMONY.

FET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 7.-The uncertainty as to when the Lilld Congress will assemble will probably cause he opening at an earlier day than was expected of he contest for the Speakership. That there is t such a centest nobody can doubt who knows anything of some of the men who went down to defen time has deepened and strengthened rather than In the minds of these men the "logic of the situation" appears to demand more strongly and urgently than ever the defeat of Judge Cri-p. Some f these men have already taken time by the fore ock and in dinner table conferences and fireside confi donces they have seriously discussed the prospect. In regard to one thing there is perfect unanimity

the welfare of the incoming Administration allke de As to who shall succeed him there is naturally a diversity of opinion. names of four possible candidates have been discussed They are Evnum, of Indiana; McMillin, of Teone see Brickinridge, of Kentucky, and Wilson, of West Vir While no formal decision has been reached, it is understood to be probable that these will all make a preliminary canvass, each one ob-taining as much support as he can, and then throw their united strength to the man who appears most likely to concentrate the opposition to Mr. Crisp Anybody to best Crisp" is the watchword of the op

sympathy and encouragement, if not the aid, of Mr. Cleveland and bis Administration. Thus far Mr. Breekingidge has made the highest bid for Mr. Cleve land's help, but he has injured his prospects of sup House, by his proposition that Mr. Geveland, with such assistance as he might require from the Secretary of political economists like himself, shall frame a bi-Congress to go through the necessary forms to place it on the statute books. This pretty scheme has provoked no end of surcastic comment and criticis which must have kept his ears burning eve

prise me in the least. He doubtless thought that Executive to deal with the tariff, which might go lute history as the direckinging bill.' I do not believe there is another Democra in either branch of Congress who would have had assurance to propose such a scheme.

as an unavailable candidate for the Speaker Mr. McMillin's prospect of being set up candidate to be defented by Judge Crisp would be better if so many of the speaker's opponent did not believe that McMillin's ness they call it-caused Colonel Mills's defeat last will have the Presidency, the West will have resent House, will be in a minority of nearly thirty federate soldier. He is a man of fine ability and condities; but nature did not give him some qualities which are necessary in the presid-er of so large nelsy and at times turbulent orderly a legislative body as the House of

This much has been said about the men who are mentioned as possible candidates against Judge Crisp, because they appear to comprise all the material deemed available in any sense even by the prometers of the proposed anti-Crisp combination. Of the Democratic members of the present House who will also be members of the present House who will also be members of the next one, a small majority voted for Judge Crisp in the last speaker-ship caucus, and are expected to do so in the next one, tovernor sayers of Texus, Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, and probably others who supported Colonel Mills in the last caucus, are in favor of the re-election of Judge Crisp, which seems to be fairly probable, even if the incoming Aliministration shall favor a different candidate. Whatever may be the result, the prespect of Democratic harmony in the next Congress does not seem to be any fairer than it did in the present one, after the nomination of Judge Crisp in the Speakership caucus.

MR. HARTER'S LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

IT IMPOSES A DUTY ON SUGAR-SPREMIER SPRINGER AND THE TARIFF SMASHERS.

Washington, Dec. 7 (Special).—Representative Harter, of Ohio, offered another "poppins" inriff bill to-day, but it differs from all other bills of the same description introduced by Democrats since the beginning of this Congress in that it provides for imposing a new duty, instead of repealing or reducing a duty already imposed. Mr. Harter's proposition is that the law giving a bounty on domestic production of sugar shall be repealed and a duty of one-half of one cent a posted imposed on all raw sugars imported into the United States. The passage of such a bill would ruin thagar producers of the South in a short time, If the statements made by them in the past were trustworthy, and sugar would cost consumers at least a

"Premier" Springer's views in regard to Mr. Harstood that he feels considerably disappointed and actual indifference would be a more accurate phrase of his Democratic colleagues of the Ways and Mean ommittee in regard to the "poppin" bills still pand ing, with several of which the committee was dailying hea Congress adjourned last summer. Of course this indifference is a mystery as well as a disappoint ment to Springer, who has not yet discovered that the days of his lendership of "tariff reform" in the House of Representatives are over; that the "pop

About the time he makes that discovery the outand-out tariff-smashers like the Breckingings will have made another one. It will reveal to them the fact that in the next House of Representatives there will be a number of Democrats who, for want better title, may be described as "sugar-coated Pro-tectionists." In this class will be found nearly, if not quite, all the Democratic Representatives from New-England, a half-dozen or more from New-York and New-Jersey, and as many more from Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is hardly a secret even now that these Hearts in the next House of Representatives to them from the ravages of the Free-Trade wolves of their own party.

FAVORABLE TO THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Washington, Dec. 7.- During the last session a reso lution was passed by the Senate authorizing the Conmittee on Foreign Relations to investigate the Nicaragua Canal during the recess. The committee, how ever, held no meeting until to-day. A sub-committee was appointed and an adjournment taken until satur day, when a special meeting will be held. The committee is practically unanimous on the question of making a favorable report on a bill to guarantee the the same as that reported to the last Congress will probably be favorably reported early next week. The committee will urge an early consideration of the

MR. HARTER'S BANKING BILL

Washington, Dec. 7.-In the House to-day Repreentative Harter, of Ohio, introduced a compre sive banking bill, which provides for the perpetuation of the National banking system and the restoration of state bank notes on a basis which Mr. Harter con Sational bank circulation up to 90 per cent of the

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paid-in capital is one-fifth of one per cent, and it takes all taxes off State bank circulation, provided it is secured in the same manner and to the same extent as National bank notes.

THE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS. ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR \$505,801,335, AN INCREASE OF \$17,000,000

Washington, Dec. 7 .- A statement prepared by Messrs. Courts and Cleaves, clerks respectively to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, shows that the estimates for the regular annual and perm appropriations for the fiscal year 1893-94 aggregate 2505,861,335-an increase over the estimates for the arrent fiscal year of \$15,929,241, and over the appropriations (exclusive of deficiencies and miscellane of \$17,375.200. The appropriations, however, included \$21,154,218 for rivers and harbors, for which no estimates are made. The total estimated revenues for 1894 aggregate \$400,121,365, including \$85,121,365 timated postal revenues.

This leaves an excess of ortimated appropriations exclusive of defletencies and miscellaneous) over es timated revenues of \$151,739,969, and by deducting from the estimated expenditures \$48,000,000 for the duking fund, an excess in e timated receipts over es timated expenditures is figured of \$32,860,030. The appropriations never equal the estimates, but, on the other hand, no deficiency or miscellaneous appropriations are included in the estimates. During the last se sion \$15,005,101 was appropriated for de ficiencies, and miscellaneous appropriations were made aggregating \$3,208,022. The estimates for annual appropriations are \$6,395,606 less than for annual appropriations are \$8,005,000 less than for the current year, while the regular estimates show an increase of \$28,101,302 over the estimates submitted a year ago, \$19,766,800 of the estimated increase be-ing for pendons, \$5,025,710 for postoffice expenses and \$5,337,593 for sundry civil expenses. The estimates do not include anything for rivers and harbors, on ac-count of which the Chef of Engineers says that \$55,004,050 can be profitably expended.

REPRESENTATIVE BURROWS'S FAITH, HE EXPECTS THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTION-PARTY LINES IN

THE SOUTH.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Representative Burrows, of Michigan, and a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee of the List Congress, said in an interview to-day that in his opinion the defeat of the Republicans this fall will ultimately result in the permanent establishment of protection. The position taken by the President in his measage is that which the party will occupy. It is the final declaration of iples before a temporary retirement. Spenking in reference to a special session of Con-

gress he said: "If the Democrats revise the tariff on the lines indicated by their platform and their speakers, we shall elect the next House by a large majority; if they do not they will confess their fraud. I do not think there will be any difficulty about the Lemocrats organizing the Senate. I hope not. We do not want a Republican Senate to stand between them and the responsibility they have taken upon themselves."

MR. HERBERT FOR MORE SHIPS. HE WORKS FOR THE BLLL TO STOP THE REDUC TION IN THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Washington, Dec. 7 (Special).-Mr. Herbert, chairman of House Naval Affairs Committee, although a Democrat, has been consistent in his efforts to secure a reasonable increase in the number of ships for th Navy. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Herbert, a strong possibility as Secretary of the Navy in Cleve Administration, still adheres to the theories advanced by him in his famous battle on the House toor with Holman. Mr. Herbert said to-day that he looked for a continuance this session of the policy here ondition. He thinks that the United States Navy has not reached the stage yet where the shipbuilder will provide at least one or two new warships.

her of efficers in the Engineer Corps of the Navy which had passed the Senate came up to-day in the of 126 year to 05 nays was adopted. reconsider and to lay this motion on the table, Mr. Herbert favoring and Mr. Holman opposing, this feature of final action went ov r. Officers of the line of the Navy will no doubt muster considerable strength out it is probable all such efforts will prove futile. time officers desire that the number of engineers time officers desire that the number of engineers be fimited to a number actually required to designing engines and bodiers on shore; they contend that there is no need for more than one engineer officer on beard, as machinists and others of petty rank can perform the required duties. Under the provisions of the pending bill, officers of the Engineer Corps will be promoted whenever one, rather than as formerly two vacancies exist. In his recorts for 1800 and 1801 Servelary Tracy refers to this bill and sintes that even if there were no additional ships building an enlargement of the corps would be necessary.

DR. HAMILTON'S QUARANTINE SUGGESTIONS. Chiengo, Dec. 7.- Dr. John B. Hamilton, Integ surgeon of the Army, today forwarded to the Marine Bureau at Washington a report which organists that a bill be introduced in Congress amenda-ory of the act of August 1, 1888, whereby the Presitent scall be authorized from time to time to designate rent scan be authorized from time to time to designate such additional ports and places for the establishment of National quarantines, as in his judgment may be accessary. The report further suggests that no State or manufelpal authority shall collect any fee for quar-various markets.

For the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury

TRAVELLERS HURT IN A HAILWAY WREUK. Burlington, Vt., Dec. 7.-A broken tire on the Warner sleeper Alva of the New-York and Montreal Express, bound north over the Central Vermont, hrew the cars into the ditch at 4:30 this morning, twenty miles south of this city. Of the ten passengers in the two carches seven were injured, but none killed. "Nut" Mendolowitz, of New York, was serionsly injured about the head and shoulders and hand. He was taken to Mary Fletcher Hospital here. Hop's are entertained of his re very. Frederick Pat nonde, of Worcester, was severely brulsed, but not danger-ously; taken to the hospital. The colored porter on the sleeper Alva, Lee, was in the hospital, but returned to New-York to signt. N. Prensky, of No. 75 traham ave., Brooklyn, was severely cut under chin, on right temple and left foot. M. Goldberg, ciothing manufacturer, No. 115 Division-st., New-York, suffered from a scalp wound; his left check and hand were also burt. Mrs. Lavinia Malqueea, of Boston, had her right hand tadly injured, head, body and legs endity brubed, and Joan Sanger, of Montreal, was slightly injured, but continued his journey.

The Aiva lies on its side, thirty feet below the track, badly damaged, while the possenger car, which runned completely over, is a complete wreck. Physicians from St. Albans, Vergenaes and Burllegton went at once to the wreck. chin, on right temple and left foot, M. Goldberg,

THE ADIRONDACK PARK LANDS.

Albany, Dec. 7, (Special).—In addition to the 8,000 eres of land purchased in Essex County for the State yesterday, the Forest Commissioners announced the purchase of 900 acres at \$1.50 an acre in Township No. 14 in that county. The redemptions during the year through the Cohtroller's office have been about as rent as the amount purchased, so that the land within the lines of the proposed Adiroudack Fark owned by the State is in the same ratio to that owned by private persons as it was in January, viz., one to every four and one third acres. The Forest Commissi n will ask the Legislature for \$750,000 with which to buy some of this private land.

AN ARMED CRUISER TO WATCH OYSTER BEDS.

New-Haven, Dec. 7 (Special).—Apprehension lest ong Island sound may farnish a parallel to the nyster wars in Chesapcake Bay has induced owners of beds in the sound to take extraordinary precantions against piractes and encroachments. J. Lewis, of Stratford, whose oyster farms extend this city to South Norwalk, has suffered



take, and custer in its ways, if at the same time it did you more

Picture 1 of the case with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, the mildest in action, but the most thorough and far-reaching in results. They follow nature's methods, and they give help that lasts. Constipation, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, Sick and Billous Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and howels.

"If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." That is what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. Doesn't it prove, better than any words could, that this is a remedy that cures Catarrh! Costs only 50 cents.

KNAB

DR. HANS VON BCLOW: I declare them the ALFRED GRCNPELD: I consider them the best Je.

148 FIFTH AVENUE, N.Y., Near 20th St BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, 22 & 24 E. Buttimore St | S17 Pennsylvania Ave.

YALE STUDENTS ARE BIOTERS.

JUDGE PICKETT SURPRISES DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE AT NEW-HAVEN.

nished a startling result of the Yale freshman disturbance Saturday night, when in the City Police Court this morning he ruled that because of the evi dence presented before him the affair must be termed , and was therefore to be treated to an entirely different manner from that planned by the prosecuting asserts that any disturbance in which more than four persons are convicted of being implicated is a riot, and as five students were arrested during the disorder Saturday night a riot is the only term ap

plicable to it. The five students under arrest appeared, and evidence was taken in relation to the charges against them. It was shown that Mr. Warehouser was the only one of the number who was concerned in the trouble which broke up the play at the Opera House, but that the others were active in numerous acts of disorder in Churchest. After these facts had been gleaned the court recommanded that all the case to nolled against the students as individuals, because of the unmatabable resemblance of the affair to a riot, Judge Pickett admitted that the only recourse which appears available at present for ascertaining the complicity of the members of Yale '36, is by arresting every member of the class and taking his deposition on the matter. This, it is though, will be done, though Prosecuting Attorney Dow would not state positively to-day whether it would, or not.

TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS MEET

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION ELECTED-STAKES FOR 1893.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 7.-The annual meeting of the New York State Trotting-Hors - Erreders' Association was held here yesterday at Fowers's Hotel. The place of next meet was not decided upon, being left in the hands of a committee composipresident and two members. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of \$4.84315. These officers were elected: President, Dr. J. W. Day; first vicepresident, H. M. Little; second vice-president, Leslie W. Russell; third vice-president, Jacob Ruppert; secretary and treasurer, M. E. Serviss. The salary of the office of secretary and treasurer was fixed at \$600 per year.

The stake Committee reported the following list for the meet of 1893. Stake of \$500 for fasts of 1892; stake of \$1,000 for foals of '90. three-minute class; stake of \$1,000 for foals of '90. 2:30 class; stake of \$1,000 for foals of '80. 2:35 class; stake of \$300, \$500, \$500 and \$500 for pacers, fouled in '92, '91. '90 and '89. Also the following stakes for class races, open to the world: Trotting, three-minute class, purse \$500; trotting, 2:40 class, \$500; trotting, 2:40 class, \$500; trotting, 2:40 class, \$500; trotting, 2:20 class, \$500; trotting, 2:20 class, \$500; trotting, 2:17 class, \$500; mediag, 2:20 class, \$500; pacing, 2:18 class, \$500. The entrance fee in pil cases was fixed at six per cent of the purse. The Stake Committee reported the following list

PISMARCK AS AN AMERICAN INVESTOR.
Milwankee, Wis., Dec. 7. Henry Villard, while in the city this week, made the interesting statement that Frince Bismarck was interested in Milwankee street rallway properties to the extent of 200,000 marks, or Fallway properties to the Arr. Ulland met Bismarck when he was in Berlin about The time the plan to consolidate the Milwaukee street railwars was placed on foot, and Bismarck became interested to such an extent that he has invested the above sum in the

ck of the syndicate

WILL SPAR AT THE PRESS CLUB CLENIVAL, Michael J. Donovan and Domiblek F. McCaffrey are t spar three exhibition rounds at the Madison Square Gar-den, Saturday evening, December 17. Their beat will be an exhibition of selentific sparring and not a context. The boxers have volunteered their services to the New York Press Club for the Carnival of Sports to be given on afternoon and evening of December 17. The centre sent on either side of the Garden will be reserved for the men in either side of the Garden will be reserved for the members of the New-York and Markattan Athlette clabs, the New-Yorks on one side and the Manhattans on the other. The telects will be ready next Monday, when they will be placed on sale at the two clubhouses. The telects for the other reserved scats will be on sale at the traden the same day. The prices will be all 50 and 82 each. The same day. The prices will be \$150 and \$2 each. The tooks will be solfd at auction Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre.

The Irish-American and Kickham teams were matched yeaterday to play a game of Gardie football at the evening

yesterday to play a game of Gaelle football at the evening

RHEINGOLD, THE CLOSEMAKER, PARDONED. There was much rejoicing last evening among the Hebrow cleakmakers of the East Side over the pardon of Frank Rheingald. Rheingald, who was parloned yester Frank Rheingold. Rheingold, who was parloned yesterday by Governor Flower, was convited of bergary in the second degree in March, 1831, and sentenced to five years and eight months in Sing Sing prison. In March, 1831, there was a strike of cloakmakers in the establishment of Benjamin & Caspary, at Jamaics, L. I. Rheingold was one of the striker. One morning during the strike a contracting shop, run by a man named Greenham for Benjamin & Caspary, was found broken open. The machinery had been broken and vitriol had been scattered on the cloth and garments in the room. The scoundrels who Penjamita & Caspary, was found broken open. The hachinery had been broken and vitriol had been scattered on
the cloth and garments in the room. The scoundrels who
scattered the vitriol mast promise the scattered the vitriol was thrown. Several strikers were
some of the vitriol was thrown. Several strikers were
wirested on suspicion, among them Rheingoid. All were
d scharged except him. At first the District-Attorney was
gaing to prosecute him for vitriol phrowins. That charagaing to prosecute him for vitriol phrowins. That charagaing to prosecute him for vitriol phrowins. That charagaing. Since then Rheingoid's friends and associated
have worked unceasingly for his release. They secured
much evidence to show that he was not guilty. Twelve
much evidence to show that he was not guilty. Twelve
thousand persons signed the petition for his pardox,
Every member of the jury that convicted him. DistrictAttorney Fleming, of Queens County, Coconer Brandia,
of Kings County, Coroner Levy and Samuel Gompers,
simed Rheimoid's petition. Warden Brown, of Sing Sing
Prison, testified to Rheingoid's good behavior. Joseph
Prison, testified to Rheingoid's good behavior. Joseph
Prison testified to Rheingoid's good behavior. Joseph
Socntor Roesch. In granting the parion Governer Flower
warned Barondess against strikers resorting to violence.
Rheimoid was released at 5 o'dook. He was met by
his wife. They came to New-York with Baronders, and
went to the House
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formance the literack thesize in regularst, where to be tend strikers. Rhelogod rective an overlier, Accreting to the custom of his people he kissed the men and should the hands of the women. After the performance he went to his home at No. 384 Grand-st.

PIUTOCRATS TO THE PROST.

From The Albany Express.

On many obcasions "The Express" has referred to, Mr. Cleveland's predilections for rich men—the plutocrais, so deeply abhored by himself and other demagness of his party when an important election is pending. Then his heart bleeds for the poor man and his detectation of the rich—the plutocrais—the monopolists—who have gained immense wealth at the expense of the suffering thousands—has been expressed in ones that moved all the mandlin sentimentalists in the land. After election, however, his time changes. Then the plutocrais come forward. He basks in the golden sunshine of their presence. They are his friends and advisors. No poor man need apply. Bankers and specifications appetite—men of the class he had condemned before election, then prove to be the men to whom he turns.

in another column Mr. Isaac H. Bromley, of The New York Tribune, in his inimitable way, has referred to this disnosition in an article on the dinner Mr. Vil-lard recently gave to the President-elect. It is work

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